

BULLETIN SIX

June 1976.

ACOS NEWS

Publicity Release.

Enclosed with this issue of the ACOS Bulletin you will find a DRAFT COPY only, of a proposed publicity release as discussed at UFOCON ONE. We would like your comments, and suggestions as to possible alterations to it, as well as the approximate number required. We hope to get these out as soon as possible, and each organisation will then be responsible to distribute them in their own state. The release is designed for all Newspapers radio and television stations, and possibly also universities, scientific institutions and the law enforcement agencies.

Each organisation will be asked to cover duplicating costs and postage. Please fill in the attached return circular and return to us as soon as possible.

Hoax Cases.

In our last issue, we asked for any Hoax cases which you might have on file, with a view to possibly compiling a Hoax case catalogue, which could then be distributed to the organisations as they could come in handy in investigative work. To date, we have had no reply to this request. Please tell us if you have any such reports on file.

Psychic Australian.

As you may be aware, a new Australian magazine dealing with para-normal subjects has hit the news stands through the past two months. It is called "Psychic Australian" and it will carry articles on anything from the Yowie to UFOs to spirits.

The editor of this publication desires as many UFO investigation organisations as possible to become involved and has offered to send a complimentary copy of the first edition to any interested group.

ACOS intends writing to the editor for publication in Psychic Australian mentioning the names and addresses of ACOS participants. If your organisation does not wish such publication and does not desire a copy of this magazine please let us know within 21 days of the publication of this Bulletin.

A Description of some procedures used by UFO Research Inc.

When a report is received by telephone a report log form is made out in duplicate. This logs date and time of call, date and time of report, and some brief details of the event. These details can then be recalled should for any reason the caller not send back the report form.

The liaison officer keeps a copy of the log and the duplicate is passed on to the research officer for his records. The master records consist of report forms, investigators notes and report form logs, thus providing a complete record of all incoming reports. Statistics at the end of any period are then readily extracted from the master files.

A running total list is made up as the reports come in, by the research officer. This list shows brief details of each report received. At any stage anyone can consult this running list and find out such things as how many reports on the same day, how many between x and y in time, descriptions of things being reported, all from one list. A sample of the log form is attached with this Bulletin. If any group is interested in obtaining supplies of such reports log form, they will be available from V. Godic, 2 A Castle Ave, Prospect SA 5082 at production cost plus postage.

A sample copy of the Reports Log is attached to this Bulletin.
A simple reference number is used in order that no report can be lost once in the system. We are using this year, 76/1, 76/2 etc.

K. Basterfield.

Reference Numbers.

UFO Research Inc. also advised ACOS that the recent Statistics forms sent out to all groups took them only 20 minutes to complete by using the reference numbers mentioned in the last line of the previous article. We would like your thoughts, on the attached return circular, as to whether your organisation would consider adopting a reference number system similar to this, and therefore having a uniform reference system throughout Australia. This could then take effect as from January 1st 1977. At the moment, everyone uses a different reference system, and when a report is sent to ACOS, we then advise the group as to the ACOS reference number. By adopting the uniform system however, the organisations' reference numbers could then automatically also become the ACOS reference number. So, the first report for 1977 for each organisation would be as follows:

QUFORB	Q77/1.	UFO Research (Central Coast)	NC 77/1.
UFOIC	NS 77/1	VUFORS	V77/1
TUFOIC	T77/1	UFO Research Inc (S.A.)	S77/1
UFO Research (W.A.)	W77/1	W.Tarplee & D Owen (A.C.T.)	A77/1
T. Bishop.	NO77/1		

The letters showing the state, followed by the year and the report number. In the case of NSW, where there are three bodies, UFO Research Central Coast has the state (N) followed by the area, Central Coast (C) and T. Bishop (N) then (O) for Orange and UFOIC (N) followed by (S) for Sydney. This by no means denotes as to where the sighting has occurred, just as to who the reporting body is.

THE EDGE OF REALITY.

Glancing through Dr. Hynek and J. Vallee's new book, the Edge of Reality, we came across a section on the amateur groups, which are very educational, and we'd like to quote a section of this here:

VALLEE: The vicious circle here is (a) they sincerely want to do research; (b) to do research they need money; (c) to get money, since they cannot get a grant, they have to go to the public; (d) to get money from the public they have to advertise; (e) to advertise they spend the money they do have.

So ninety percent of the money they do get goes into public relations and they turn into a PR organisation. There is never enough money to do any research.

HYNEK: Their bulletins can hardly be called scientific documents.

VALLEE: All these groups go through the same stages. They always start with one individual who really wants to do something, who is dedicated, who is hardworking; usually he's a pretty good researcher. He sets up the group because he thinks an organisation is going to give him more leverage and more structure, and he feels a need for structure. So he sets up the organisation and pretty soon it attracts the kind of people we were talking about earlier, the curiosity seekers, the people on ego gratification trips.

In the end they find themselves actually hiding information instead of revealing it, thus going exactly contrary to their stated purpose. You see there are lots of inter-organisation feuds. Each organisation derives its identity from the files it has. So the whole idea is predicated on keeping those files to themselves and publishing almost nothing.

HYNEK: They're publishing just enough to titillate the interest of their subscribers.

VALLEE: They keep up their image as investigators, but, of course, that kind of thing is useless to someone who is trying to do real research. So if you buy the typical bulletin of one of those groups, you will have a two-page editorial that says Mr. Such-and-such has resigned; Mrs. So-and-so's knees aren't getting any better (club news). That's about it. The people in those groups are sincere and do good work, but it doesn't get out. To a large extent they have saved a lot of information from oblivion. On the other hand, the role they are playing now is not a scientific role but a sociological role.

HASTINGS: What do they need to do? Give them some advise.

VALLEE: Publish.

HYNEK: Right. They rarely publish documented data. What would one think of a research institute in existence for twenty years that has not turned out one single scientific paper? That's the situation.

HASTINGS: How are they on investigation?

HYNEK: That is fairly good. They have some good people and some tremendously devoted people.

HASTINGS: They don't publish these reports in ways that make them scientifically available.

HYNEK: No.

VALLEE: Most of the time they don't even know what they have in their own files.

VALLEE: Now scientists when they publish data always assume they may be wrong. A paper submitted for publication is not acceptable if the data, and the way the data have been acquired, and the source of the data are not referred. It just would not be published. So with books like that we find ourselves confronted with a lot of observational information which is interesting, anecdotal information which is very valuable or would be valuable if the source was given, but most of the time the source is not given and essential data are missing."

(pages 222 to 227 of "EDGE OF REALITY")

So, what of the ACOS Bulletin. ?

The above article gives us an excellent introduction into something we wanted to bring up.

A comment passed on to us by someone high up on UFO Research in Australia has suggested (and we stress that we fully agree with this) that the ACOS Bulletin should upgrade its quality, by concentrating on documental investigation reports, documented research, theory and speculation and in ONE PAGE all trivial social matters can be dealt with. This is what we originally designed the Bulletin for. BUT, this, we can only achieve with the help of all our member organisations, by supplying us with the material required to do so. Not only from our scientific advisers, but from everyone. Therefore, we shall concentrate on such a pattern in future.

Which brings us to another point. It has also been suggested that the ACOS Bulletin should be available to public subscription. Members of the public will NOT become members of ACOS, just be able to subscribe to the Bulletin. This would also help to finance ACOS

Your comments on this would be appreciated.

CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES

Following are the titles of the papers, and the authors, which were presented at the Center's Chicago Conference. Copies of these papers will be available within about three months. We shall advise on this at a later date.

Irving Anderson,
Bradley Earl Ayers,
Australian Co-Ordination Section,

Vincente-Juan Ballester
Ted Bloecher,
Richard Bonenfant,

Ann Druffel,
Ray Fowler,
Tom Gates,
Loren Gross,
Richard F. Haines,

Richard Hall
Harold I. Heaton,

Wido Hoville,
David Jacobs,

Benton Jamison,

Robert Klinn,

Jeffrey & De Sario Kretsch,
Alvin H. Lawson,

Bruce S. McCabee

James McCampbell,

Fred Merritt

Aime Michel,
John Musgrave
Claude Poher,

David R. Saunders,

Berthold Schwarz,

William Spaulding,
Leo R. Sprinkle,
Ray Stanford

Periodicity of Flaps.

The UFO Field Investigator -

An Overview of the UFO Phenomenon in Australasia and some notes on Investigation into that subject.

Are UFO Sightings related to population?

The Stonehenge Incidents, January 1975.

A Preliminary report of UFO Coverage in the Knickerbocker News, Albany, New York 1965-1969.

Santa Catalina Island Recurring "Cloud-Cigars"

Some suggestions to the Center for UFO Studies UFOs and public awareness.

The UFO wave of 1947.

Psychophysical and biological aspects of viewing very bright objects.

Screening out UFO "noise"

Preliminary studies of animal reaction to UFO.

UFOs and parapsychology.

UFO research, the ETH, and other murky problems.

Some proposals: Modest, immodest and maybe fundable.

Photomicrography: A way to salvage film images of UFOs.

Mobile UFO Study van.

Hypnotic regressions of alleged CE III encounters: Ambiguities on the road to UFOs

On the possibility that the McMinnville photos show a distant Unidentified Object.

UFO interference with automobiles electrical systems, part 1. Headlights.

A preliminary classification of some reports of UFO based on shape and dimension of imprint patterns.

The Grissone Paradox.

UFOs across Canada.

The Vehicle hypothesis: Proposal of a magneto-hydrodynamic model of a sustenation-propulsion system and subsequent experimental approach.

A Spatio-temporal invariant for major UFO waves.

Stella Lansing's slides of UFO-like artifacts.

The digital computer and the UFO

Hypnotic and psychic aspects of UFO research.

The operation Argus concept

A new look at UFO event sharing and Data sharing.

David Webb,
Ron Westrum,
Fred Winterberg

Robert Wood
Don Worley,

Richard Yinger,
Edward Zeller,

Analysis of Humanoid/Abduction reports.

The effects of UFOs on society.

The physical possibility of macroscopic bodies approaching zero rest mass and the UFO problem.

The importance of hyperoptic travel to the ETH

The UFO related anthropoids - an important new opportunity for investigator-researchers with courage.

Exosociology: Sociology and UFOs.

Use of Thermo-luminescence to detect effects of high energy radiation or heating in soils and rocks in landing site investigations.

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Other Center information.

UFOCAT; In December 1975, Dr. David Saunders officially donated his computer file of UFO reports to the Center for UFO Studies. The file, UFOCAT, contains over 70,000 entries from over 100 different sources. It is an index to cases of varying characteristics of UFO reports, such as time, place, type, duration and includes various detail codes. UFOCAT has been used to extract EM cases cases with physical effects for the Center's trace catalogue, cases within a particular geographical area, and cases occurring in a particular year.

STATISTICS: The following are the statistics of UFO sightings in the United States as received by the Center.

Total reports received 505, an average of 42 per month, or 1.4 per day.

Police reported cases 70 % , of these reported, 22 % involved police witnesses.

Cases with one witness 160 or 32 %

Multiple witness cases 320 or 64 %

Number of witnesses unknown was 25, or 4 %

Cases investigated onsite 16 %

Cases followed up by report form 60 %

Cases not followed up 24 %

Breakdown.

Nocturnal lights 77 %

Close Encounters 20 %

Daylight Disc 2 %

Other 1 %

THE EDGE OF REALITY by J. Allen Hynek and Jaques Vallee.

It has come to our attention that the book THE EDGE OF REALITY is in very short supply in Australia. It appears that there were only about 5 copies in Sydney. Several enquiries have proved fruitless, and it also appears that the Australian Agent for the publisher is completely out of stock at the moment. However, ACOS has been able to arrange for a Distributor to import a number of the books directly for us, and we must let them know the number required. On the attached circular, please state the number of copies required. Waiting time will be approx. 12-16 weeks.

UFO Flaps - a connection of sorts?

by Bill Chalker, B.Sc.Hons.

Recent research has suggested that the UFO phenomenon follows rational laws and patterns, which afford the possibility of predicting when "flaps" would take place. Researchers such as Jacques Vallee suggested that the situation may be complicated by the "unpredictability and absurdity" which seems to characterise the phenomenon. This line of thought suggests that there appears to be no apparent correlation between UFO waves or flaps, and physical, sociological, or political events on earth. But is this really the case.

As I pointed out in my paper given at UFOCON ONE (1) the phenomenon of "UFO flaps" can perhaps provide the most probative opportunity for the implimentation of the scientific process to studying the UFO events. Scientific methodology, by necessity, requires its "practitioners" to generally disregard all information which is not the result of measurements of essentially repeatable phenomena. In UFO flap situations, the phenomena exhibits an apparent degree of repeatability which can perhaps be documented while it is in progress, e.g., Tyringham NSW, during 1973 (2). It is for this reason that I drew attention to the importance of "in-the-field" documentation of flap situations.

A good example of this could be provided by the intensive flap, centered recently in south west Tasmania. The flap was centered around the logging community of Maydena, which is near the Gordon River - Lake Pedder power complex - scene of a recent and enduring volatile environmental controversy.

A number of sightings occurred somewhat afield from the Maydena area in early February 1976, in the Derwent Valley. These included the Magra area encounter of February 12, (3) and the Wayatinah to Berriedale car pacing event of February 17 (4).

The first of the major Nocturnal light observations in Maydena, occurred on February 17, with 4 young men, observing 2 "mysterious nocturnal lights" travelling west, at 10.15 pm. One of the lights dropped towards the ground apparently some few miles from the town, while the other continued on and disappeared into the night (5). Although one sighting was made on February 19 there appeared to be a "lull before the storm". On February 21st, the observations began in earnest, with an apparent gusto, somewhat reminiscent of the extent of activity I documented in the Tyringham area during 1973.

On February 21st, a group of men outside the Maydena RSL, and several other groups of independant witnesses, observed 2 orange-red lights moving west at about 11.50 pm. One of the lights moved silently towards the south-west, while the other moved more slowly apparently hovering and eventually fading out all together (6).

Then almost nightly, until February 26th, the lights returned usually between 10.15 and 11.55 pm. On Thursday night, February 26, the locals had arranged that if the lights returned, someone would ring the church bell, to alert the town. Sure enough, at 10.15 pm, 2 lights were observed approaching from the east. The church bell was rung, and Maydena residents poured out of their houses into the streets to see the lights. The orange-yellow, or amber lights, flew right over the town. They were observed for about 12 minutes, as they moved in a straight line in a westerly direction. Then, one appeared to make a 90 degree turn and flew off towards the direction of Scott's Peak (7).

Further reports came on March 10 (11.10 pm), March 11 (0045 am), March 27 (9.50 pm), March 30 (10.00pm) and April 14 (9.00 pm) which were all of the nocturnal light variety, exhibiting similar behaviour to that observed in all the previous observations. (8)

TUFOIC investigators carried out the documentation of the flap, and they concluded that the people of Maydena, had indeed seen probative UFO sightings and had not misinterpreted weather phenomena, aircraft, or satellites. More than a hundred people had observed the mystery lights (9).

Now, what was going on there, and what do these sightings have in common with other documented areas of UFO flap activity? Apart from the type of observations (nocturnal lights) and the remoteness of the area, there appeared to be no ready correlation with terrestrial and celestial physical events, and discernable sociological and political events on earth.

But then, something did finally come to mind, that may or may not be relevant. Other investigators might find this connection worth following up. The infamous flooding of Lake Pedder was almost at its peak by then. With the presence of 2 new large bodies of water, an appreciable variation in the local natural magnetic field may have occurred. The local earth (or telluric) currents could have been modified.

The Tyringham area, although lacking the presence of large bodies of water, is apparently the center of a natural south-east coastal variation in telluric-earth currents. (10) And what of the Atkinson's Dam sightings of 1971 and 1972, near Lowood, Queensland (11). I understand that the sightings began to appear after the filling of the dam. The Bent's Basin "humanoid" sighting of June 1972 may also be relevant here. Flooding of the basin itself and the presence of the nearby Warragamba Dam complex are perhaps very interesting facts.

Perhaps as further food for thought, I will note further interesting points. A correlation of sorts, between UFO sightings and water bodies has frequently been drawn in the literature. Likewise correlations with localised variations in the magnetic field of the earth and UFO reports has also been drawn. Dr. Claude Poher's study of geomagnetic variations correlated with the 1954 French wave of UFO reports (13), documents this possible connection. Yet another piece of interesting information of possibly relevant information is the following. A recent geomagnetic survey near Comdabolin NSW resolved two circular anomalies which could not be connected to any geological bodies. However 2 "fairy rings" were present at these anomalies. Whether the mechanism which formed the "fairy rings" had something to do with the geomagnetic anomalies, or vice versa, is a matter for further research, but the connection is there (14).

Perhaps, changes in the natural fields of the earth, produced by a considerable variety of mechanisms, (be they small or large variations), are of interest to the phenomenon causing UFO reports? Or perhaps even these localised variations, provide some sort of mechanism to power the UFOs, or in another sense, provide a "window" for their arrival and departure? The latter speculations tend towards the metaphysical, and obviously are only speculations.

Whatever the connection (if there is a connection at all), I think it is at least worth looking at. Possibly the best way of finding evidence for the idea, or even finding evidence to negate the idea, would be to zero in on areas where these variations in field strength may be occurring. Lake George which occasionally empties and fills up again, could be a interesting test area. Even if the connection does turn out to be spurious, it would still be a probative exercise.

REFERENCES:

- (1) "The UFO Flap - a context for Scientific study" by B. Chalker.
- paper presented at UFOCON ONE, Terrigal NSW on Oct. 5th, 1975.

- (2) "The Tyringham - Dundurrabin Area Flap" by B. Chalker. Copy also on file with ACOS.
- (3) "Derwent Valley Gazette", 4-3-76 and TUFOIC.
- (4) Ibid., 26-2-76 and TUFOIC.
- (5) and (6) "Derwent Valley Gazette", ibid; TUFOIC.
- (7) "Derwent Valley Gazette", 4 -3-76, "Hobart Mercury" and TUFOIC.
- (8) TUFOIC reports on the Maydena flap, on file with ACOS.
- (9) "Derwent Valley Gazette", 11-3-76 and Saturday Evening Mercury, 13-3-76 and TUFOIC.
- (10) Recent private research - uncompleted (B.Chalker and A. Cole - UFOIC).
- (11) "Atkinson's Dam Sightings" Report compiled by Noel Barron, QUFORB.
- (12) "The Bent's Basin Incident" by B. Chalker - report submitted to FSR (UK) APRO AND ACOS.
- (13) "Time Correlations between Geomagnetic Disturbances and Eyewitness Accounts of UFOs" by C. Poher, FSR Vol.20 No. 1, 1974.
- (14) Private communication by research worker to B. Chalker, May 1976.

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UFOs - Time Machines ?

By Dr. G.T. Stevens.

Of all the things UFOs may possibly be, the evidence continues to suggest that they are physically real vehicles. One of the early explanations for UFOs was that they originate from another planet - the Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (ETI) hypothesis.

The purpose of this article is to indicate what are, in my opinion, some of the major problems for the ETI hypothesis and to suggest that an alternative, involving time travel (TT), provides a more reasonable explanation for the observations.

1. The problem of humanoid occupants:

The major difficulty that I have in accepting the extra-terrestrial intelligence (ETI) hypothesis is that the majority of occupants are described as humanoid. If one accepts that our present human form has evolved as a result of millions of trial and error processes in earth's environment, then the chances of the same development occurring elsewhere would appear to be extremely low. I would be more inclined to the ETI if the occupants were reported as spider-like, octopus-like or other "monstrous" forms. The reports however, consistently refer to human-like figures. Of course, these figures may not be the actual operators of the craft, but models, or images planted in the mind of the witnesses, but we have no evidence for this. The time travel (TT) hypothesis naturally accepts these humanoids as the occupants and accounts for the variety of forms observed. For example, the occupants that are indistinguishable from ourselves could come from the "near" future, while the small humanoids with large heads seem to fit descriptions of the way the human race may evolve in the next million years or so.

2. The problem of non-contact.

A long standing argument against ETI is that other races would have attempted some form of "official" contact by now. The standard argument against this is "Do we establish contact with ants?" and so on, but it seems to me that this line is fairly weak because the earth and the human race is receiving a great deal of attention and the task cannot be made easier by the hostile nature of our military activities.

If the UFOs are from the future however, any contact MUST be kept to a minimum so that the time travellers' past is preserved and their present (our future) is not drastically altered by their expeditions.

3. The problem of interstellar travel.

Most students of the UFO phenomenon are familiar with the arguments of current physics which "proves" that interstellar travel is impossible. It suffices to say here that the TT hypothesis avoids this problem (even though some form of space travel may be required to keep up with the earth on its journey through the universe. Additionally, TT is also "impossible" according to current physics).

4. The problem of the high frequency of reports which have been with us throughout recorded history.

This is another major problem for the ETI as far as I am concerned. Regardless of the technology that advanced beings may possess, the continued surveillance of (an insignificant?) earth for thousands of years by expeditions from distant star systems must consume enormous amounts of energy; what is the benefit to these alien races?

The TT hypothesis resolves some of these difficulties. An expedition from the future would be responsible for numerous sightings down through the ages and even if only one expedition is mounted every thousand years or so the future appears vast enough to account for the numerous sightings in our era as each expedition stops off at 1976. The motivation for these expeditions is obvious: humans studying their past.

5. The problem of the variety of vehicles.

While the vehicles reported in the UFO experience fall into two major categories - cigar shaped and discs, a wide variety of shapes and sizes are reported. Attempts to account for the diversity, in terms of our (production line) culture, as special mission - orientated vehicles and so on, are not very convincing and if one argues that the diversity of vehicles reflects the diversity of alien races involved in surveillance of earth, then one is left with the problem of motivation.

According to the TT hypothesis the question of mass-production is not involved and the long time span (say one thousand years) between expeditions allows ample opportunity for design changes.

6. The psychic connection.

It is a curious fact that certain people who have undergone an intense UFO experience, (Betty Hill and Charles Hickson are examples) appear to be able to induce or predict UFO appearances on certain occasions. A related aspect is what John Keel calls the reflective nature of the UFO phenomenon. The more one becomes involved in UFO investigations, the more UFO activity one experiences. Current thinking is that these features represent psychic aspects of the mystery and certainly the ETI hypothesis is in some difficulty here.

I cannot, at this stage, completely account for these features, but because many psychic phenomena appear to involve freedom from the constraints of time, it seems possible that the relationship of psychic phenomena with UFO activity may be through the time travel aspect.

7. Other problems.

The above list was not intended to be exhaustive but to show some major problems for ETI are avoided by invoking time travel. There are undoubtedly many more aspects of the UFO mystery, for which TT can provide a "reasonable" explanation, for example "WHERE ARE THE CRASHED UFOs?"

It is often said that an article rings a bell. Well, I think Dr. Stevens' article just started a carillon chiming.

I firmly agree with Dr. Stevens that the Time Travel (TT) hypothesis is superior to the ETI but, of course, for any theory to be accepted it must first walk the gauntlet of comment - both pro and anti - and, while not setting up a gauntlet myself, I would like to make a few preliminary comments, both for and against, in the hope that my comments will be criticised in their turn and new ideas brought forward.

First, the superiority of the TT over the ETI in accounting for the diversity of occupants and 'craft' must surely be apparent to all who spend a few minutes thinking about it. As I pointed out before in a former Bulletin, the occupant cases (if taken at face value within an ETI framework) necessitate great numbers of beings arriving here from a great number of planets (all having different gravities, atmospheres etc.) and yet, these same cases show that these beings appear to be quite "at home" under terrestrial conditions. This is surely a difficulty if these beings came from other planets, but it falls into place if the TT is accepted - the beings are at home here, because it really is their home.

A possible difficulty with the TT at this point though, is the frequency of dwarf reports in occupant cases. Is there any reason to suppose that the human race will evolve toward dwarfism in the distant future? Is there any indication that civilization is producing a diminutive physical stature? This is a problem we need to examine before we can say that the TT readily explains dwarfs.

Secondly, Dr. Stevens maintains that the TT explains the humanoid nature of UFO occupants, whereas the ETI would be more likely to support the sighting of "monsters". For once, I think I might come down on the side of the ETI believers.

Shape and form are functions of environmental pressures and, other things being equal, if environmental pressures are similar, the shape and form of living things tend to be similar. Thus the cactus of America and the Euphorbia of Africa look much the same, not because of relationship, but because they fill a similar ecological niche. Similarly, the Dracaena of the Old World and the Cordyline of Australasia are so similar as to sometimes confuse experts, and, in the animal world, it is known that Australia once possessed marsupial lions, similar to the non-marsupial lions of Africa, but evolving from a different stock. Thus, it is at least reasonable to suppose that similar conditions will produce similar lifeforms irrespective of the planets on which these lifeforms arise. If there are arid worlds out there, they may well have something like cactii there and earth-like planets may well have humanoids.

It does not necessarily follow that humanoid form must always correspond with androde (P. Anderson's term, meaning "of human-like mind") mental form:- there could be planets with ape-like humanoids and androde spiders, but, I think, we may reasonably assume that the pressures giving rise to humanoid physical form will also give rise to androde intelligence (the free use of hands, upright walking etc. - although such "minor" matters as four arms would not be surprising) and that most androdes will look rather like us "if seen in the distance at night", as Anderson expressed it.

The ETI boys are not on such strong ground in trying to explain the absence of crashed UFOs however. To 'explain' this by saying that we are dealing with a super race is pretty weak. The hypothetical race would not only need to be 'super' - it would need to be infallible if its craft never crash; and this is a tall order even for spacemen.

On the other hand, the TT may be in a much stronger position. We know nothing about time travel of course, so we still have to say that this theory may, not will be in a stronger position, but, at very least, it is in no weaker position than the ETI.

The TT may also explain the differences between early sightings and more modern ones. It has always seemed strange that the UFOs of late last century should appear in the nature of airships, just a little ahead of man's technology, while since 1947 they have looked like space ships, just as mankind entered the space age. This has been a thorn in the side of the ETI but a delight to the psychic theory.

ACOS Co-ordinator, Harry Griesberg, suggested that the TT may explain this quite easily if the time travellers were merely to model their time machines according to the appearance of the craft of the time they were desirous of visiting. Coming a few years in advance does not necessarily negate this hypothesis. However it is also possible that the appearance of craft a few years ahead of human technology is a deliberate attempt to cause man to build such craft and thereby help bring about the kind of society in which the men of the future live. This is a very subtle way of influencing history - a case of cultural evolution pulling itself up by its own bootstraps.

It is also worth remembering that the contention that UFOs have had no effect on the progress of history, is not really valid. Certainly these time travellers (if that is what they are) do not seem to have made any conspicuous attempt to alter the progress of things, but the mere fact that they have been seen at all has been sufficient to produce new ideas and even cults and movements of a kind which would never have come into being, had the UFOs never been observed.

In other words, the time travellers have altered their own past, simply by coming back to view it. If they really wanted to avoid contact altogether, they would need to have remained invisible.

This is a point which should always be remembered in any discussion of time travel. It is also the point at which we must stop speculating and move on to our next point.

It is, I think, fair to say that the TT is ahead of the ETI in accounting for contact and occupant cases (for instance, it would explain the sudden vanishing tricks of many "entities" and, probably the curious contacts regarding time - e.g. the entities questions about "time cycles" etc.)

However, I think it is also fair to say that, as it stands, there are still many problems. Phenomena which any satisfactory theory of the UFO problem must explain, but which remain unexplained (at this stage) by the TT, include such things as, the reports of tiny UFOs complete with mini-people the apparent symbolic nature of many UFO experiences (which give the whole experience the appearance of a dream), the reports of hairy creatures (which may be quite readily explained on the TT) the apparent absurdity of many reports and the contactee problem.

In regard to this latter, the TT may well take the same way out as the ETI viz. deny that contactee experiences have anything to do with the rest of the UFO problem, however, as I have argued in previous Bulletins, the evidence does not permit one to do this. The whole UFO problem (contactee, psychic - including ouija board predictions of UFO landings, predictive dreams, even fiction stories which seem to "predict" the latest development in UFO behaviour - and even the fairy faith) must be tackled in one go and the theory which comes out on top will be the accepted one. At the moment, I reject as unsatisfactory the ETI, and remain to be converted by the TT, but if one or the other is the correct one, I certainly put my money on the TT.

SOME INITIAL IDEAS ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CLOSE ENCOUNTERS.

by Keith Basterfield.

Most Australian close encounters have been reported to have happened in sparsely populated areas of the country, to one or two people, usually travelling by vehicle at night.

Let us examine a few thoughts which have been derived from a look at such encounters.

Down through history, we as a civilisation have had an inherent fear of the night and the dark. Evil is always portrayed as black or blackness. Without the sunlight our imaginations can roam over a multitude of possible causes. We have been brought up to be afraid of the dark. Even today in our technologically advanced society, most people don't like the night because of a deep rooted fear of what might be lurking "out there", though most people wouldn't admit it.

Such is one of the psychological backgrounds against which UFO encounters occur. Biologically during the night, around 2 - 3 a.m. most people's metabolisms are at an ebb. Pulse rate, brainwave activity, breathing and body temperature are at a minimum, even if one isn't actually asleep.

From preliminary analysis it is also 2-3 am. when one of the time peaks for unknowns occurs. Is it coincidence that the 2-3 am. time peak coincides with the low metabolic human rate? Could this physiological fact have some bearing on our investigations?

It could well be that a close encounter might occur to a person seeped in "supernatural heredity" and at a biological ebb.

Agreat many of our encounters occur to people travelling in a vehicle. Suddenly the engine stops all by itself, the radio develops interference problems or the lights die down. This leaves the occupant of the vehicle in an isolated spot. Couple this with the appearance of a diffuse light or a defined object and a reaction is set up which sometimes goes along these lines. "It can't be a UFO, they don't exist. Yet there it is and I can't explain it. Maybe it is a UFO. If it is, why has it stopped my car?" Fear and panic set in.

The observers state of mind contributes to the event. Could the entire event be generated in some way by the observer?

A survey of what the observer was doing immediately before the encounter reveals that most are simply on their way home and not thinking in any way of encountering the unknown. Their mental state appears one of normality!

One surprising thing is the initial reaction to the observation. On quite a few occasions people have said "I knew straight away what it was" or "I thought it was a UFO as soon as I saw it". This immediate concept of what was there does not stay confined to the concept of what a UFO looks like. One example is the Kimba, South Australia report where a young couple were the first of four people to see a 3 by 1½ metre orange rectangle in a clearing with the figure of a man inside it. The driver took one look at it and accelerated away from the spot. When I interviewed him he said "I knew straight away what it was". How did he know?

An interesting research project can be formulated which will be carried out by myself over the next few months. During interviews we should ascertain:

- a. where the reporter/s was/were going at the time.
- b. their physical condition at the time, i.e. tired etc.
- c. their familiarity with their surroundings.
- d. their mental state at the time, i.e. alert etc.
- e. their thoughts on UFOs prior to the event.
- f. their train of thought at the time.
- g. their thoughts on UFOs after the event and their reason for change if any.

I shall be attempting to extract this information from the files we have and would appreciate anyone who may be interested in assisting in this contacting me at 60 Skyline Drive Flagstaff Hill South Australia 5159.

An Australian Catalogue of Close Encounter Type Three Reports.

Over the last few years, Bill Chalker and Keith Basterfield have been collecting and documenting close encounter three cases from scattered sources both in Australia and overseas. These cases have been compiled into a chronological Catalogue, which is the first such compilation of Australian close encounters type three.

There are 37 cases listed in this Catalogue, beginning with the 25th July 1868 at Parramatta N.S.W., to March 5th 1975. From time to time, the catalogue will be updated, by adding current CE III reports to it. Added to this, Mr. Chalker wrote "Basic Patterns in a preliminary study of Australian UFO "occupant" reports.

Bill Chalker, during a discussion with ACOS Co-Ordinator Harry Griesberg, stated that although the cases vary quite markedly in documentation, it is necessary and worthwhile to attempt some analytical work based on this material. Most previous studies of this aspect of the UFO phenomena have not documented an accurate picture of the situation in Australia. Accordingly, this study in conjunction with the catalogue, should provide further useful material for correlation with work already undertaken.

As mentioned in the preceding article, most close encounters happen at night. As Bill Chalker stated, about 70 % of the occupant events in the catalogue took place between dusk and dawn. He further pointed out that most Australian occupant cases appear to be of the "conventional" humanoid entity be it diminutive, normal or large size.

For further information on this study, please direct your enquiries to Bill Chalker, and if you know of any Australian CE III cases which are not listed in the catalogue, please let Keith Basterfield know.

A copy of the Catalogue and the Study have been forwarded to the Center for UFO Studies in the United States for inclusion in their Close Encounter Type Three Catalogue, which is presently being compiled.

The following is a listing of the cases listed in the Catalogue:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>LOCATION.</u>
1868	Parramatta N.S.W.	3.4.1968	Narrabeen N.S.W.
1893	Central N.S.W.	1968/1969	Lowanna N.S.W.
1951	Central Australia.	1968/1969	Walcha N.S.W.
30.5.1954	East Malvern Vic.	14.1.1969	Childers QLD.
October 1957	Nawaca Fiji	17.2. 1969	Flinders Park S.A.
before 1958	Central Australia	2.4.1971	Greenhill N.S.W.
12.3.1959	Purnong Landing S.A.	24.4.1971	Greenacre N.S.W.
26.6.1959	Boiani Papua.	14.12.1971	Waikerie S.A.
27.6.59	Boiani Papua.	ca 1971	Broome W.A.
August 1960	Belmont N.S.W.	May 1972	Grafton N.S.W.
3.3.1961	Bowna N.S.W.	-	-
28.10.1962	Salisbury S.A.	4.6.1972	Bents Basin N.S.W.
3.2.1964	Gum Creek S.A.	19.7.1972	Kuraby QLD.
19.2.1964	Gum Creek S.A.	15.9.1972	Mt. Butler N.S.W.
29.2.1964	Plymton S.A.	Feb/Mrch 1973	Grafton N.S.W.
ca. 1965	Sydney N.S.W.	4.2.1973	Kimba S.A.
24.8. 1967	Wadonga Vic.	ca 6.9. 1973	Ivy Tanks S.A.
December 1967	Biloela QLD.	7.6.1974	Goulbourn N.S.W.
		5.3. 1975	Deception Bay QLD.

We generally try to stay clear of printing newspaper articles in the ACOS Bulletin, but a story which appeared in the March/April issue of the publication "NEW JOURNALIST" No.22 which was brought to our attention by Jeff Bell and Steve Briggs of UFO Research W.A., is quite interesting and we therefore like to bring it to your attention. The article was written by David Ellyard, whom I think you will remember was the compare of the ABC Radio Special on UFOs recently.

H. Griesberg

OFFICIAL : REPORTERS CARRIED AWAY BY FLYING SAUCERS.

Flying saucers always make lively stories for newspapers, so normal standards of accuracy are sacrificed. Here, David Ellyard recounts his attempts to identify a flying object.

According to the Sydney "Daily Telegraph", on August 30 last year, a large silvery disc had crashed into a river in the Sao Paulo province of Brazil and a team of university workers, financed by the Brazilian government, was trying to dig it up. The implications of the story, if true, were immense. Here was a chance to gain the conclusive evidence about UFOs that the skeptics had been seeking. I rang the "Telegraph" and they said the story had been bought from a London-based syndication agency, "Features International". In turn, the agency said the story had been filed from Rio de Janeiro in April by a freelancer who had since gone to Portugal. They supplied a copy of their original release, which was even more detailed than the quite long extract in the "Telegraph".

It dripped authenticity, naming Professor Augusto Duvernoy from the University of Rio as the leader of the expedition, quoting details of the crash as reported by local villagers, describing attempts by police divers to find the object in the deep mud of the Peropova River, outlining the use of metal detectors and specialised excavation equipment by Professor Duvernoy and his colleagues. A NASA official Dr. Phillip Swartz, was quoted as praising the project and of having high hopes for the outcome.

My first attempt to verify the story was to contact Professor Allen Hynek from North-Western University, a UFO watcher of long standing and high reputation. He was uncontactable, being in Brazil. I set a freelancer based in Sao Paulo to work but she was unable to find anyone to verify either the landing or the excavation, even among the local UFO buffs.

Then, according to a London contact, I learned that "Fleet Street gossip" was that the story was fraudulent, compiled by collating scraps of news from local newspapers specialising in sensation. Hynek himself, it soon appeared, was in Brazil not at the excavations but at a UFO conference.

The final word came from a contact in Rio whom I asked to verify the circumstantial details. There is no Professor Augusto Duvernoy at any of the universities in Rio. The Brazilian Department of the Interior, which would have organised such an expedition, claimed to know nothing about it. Contrary to a statement about hordes of pressmen getting in the way, there was no report of the expedition in the local press. The Peropova River, where the UFO reputedly fell, is not on any map.

So, the story was a hoax, much to my disappointment. It was the work of a freelancer short of a Dollar, with a fertile imagination, a sheaf of clippings and the knowledge that Brazilian jungles are dense and UFOs even more mysterious.

By far the most disturbing feature of the episode was the ease with which a totally fraudulent story was fed into the system, thus gaining credibility. Neither "Features International" nor the "Daily Telegraph" bothered to check the details. This totally uncritical attitude is typical of the reporting of UFOs and seems to be rather at variance with the more cautious approach adopted by most of the media to stories with political, economic, industrial or social implications to their readers.

There are a number of features of UFO reports about which even a reporter largely ignorant of science ought to be able to make a judgement. These derive from the unreliability of eyewitnesses testimony, surely wellknown by crime reporters at least. An observers perception of the lapse of time, for example can be way off. Sightings that lasted seconds are frequently reported as occupying minutes and vice-versa. One UFO observer I interviewed maintained that an object travelled much faster than a satellite, with which she claimed familiarity but it still took a couple of minutes to cross from horizon to horizon. Now, since most satellites also take a couple of minutes to cross from horizon to horizon, some part of the recollection is faulty.

Another aspect of sightings about which there is a fundamental misunderstanding concerns the distances, sizes and speeds of the objects. Our ability to judge distances stereoscopically vanishes for distances over a couple of hundred meters and we are forced to rely on other cues, such as the distance of known objects or, more often, some knowledge of the size of the object. So, unless some added evidence is given, observations of size and distance, particularly those taken at night, are worthless.

Only once have I seen this recognised. An "Age" reporter, describing a number of unexplained lights in the sky in 1968, said "I suddenly realised that what I was looking at could be small objects as close as 3 or 4 miles moving at about 500 miles per hour, or huge things maybe 50 miles away, travelling at incredible speed".

We continue to read reports claiming visual observations of objects "300 feet in diameter, about one mile away and moving at 200 miles per hour," or some other meaningless combination of guesses. A third area of eyewitness unreliability concerns sightings that are clearly based on natural phenomena. A bright, stationary light low in the western sky at dusk, or in the eastern sky in the morning, will almost certainly be a bright star or planet, seeming to flicker and change colour due to movements in our polluted atmosphere.

It is generally conceded that at least 80 % to 90 % of all sightings are explicable in terms of known phenomena, yet an extraordinary range of ordinary happenings have been granted UFO status. As well as stars, planets and clouds, these include meteors, fireballs, satellites, re-entering spacecraft, aircraft meteorological balloons and balloons carrying scientific equipment to very high altitudes, fireflies, mirages of all kinds, various meteorological phenomena and searchlights or car headlamps reflected off clouds or bent by temperature inversions.

Consequently, there has been a widespread tendency to suggest that all UFOs are merely natural events, this tendency being frequently reinforced by statements from official and military sources. It should be realised that many of the official explanations fit the facts very poorly and that even a residuum of 5% in the "unexplained" basket makes a pile of thousands of sightings, often with multiple observations, or confirmation by radar. The media are not only a source of information about UFO sightings for the vast majority of people who have never seen one themselves, they are also in this as in many other spheres, attitude shapers.

Speculation among scientists about the possibility of extra-terrestrial life and, of course, man's own exploits in space have led to much less hostility though the suspicion remains that the "authorities" know more than they have admitted. This has been coupled with an upsurge in interest in unexplained phenomena and the occult, typified by the willing public acceptance of the pseudo-scientific works of Von Daniken, largely meaningless pastiches of a few poorly reported facts and a lot of unsupported speculation, cynically reprinted by numerous papers simply to boost circulation.

I suspect that the media are far less persuasive now than in the early 50's and Australian papers seem to have lost interest. They report sightings routinely and uncritically and for the rest run the occasional book review or take material off the wires. It is seven years since the last series of feature articles on UFOs, those by John Hallows in the "Australian", and these were of a tolerably good standard.

They contained a much needed attempt to collate and examine sightings in Australia. The lack both of adequate research and of an appropriate sceptical attitude, characteristic of much media reporting of UFOs, is often also true of science related reporting in general. Since science is held to be beyond the average reader and, indeed, of the average journalist, the approach is almost invariably "gee whiz" and the more outrageous the better.

It is little wonder that many scientists refuse to have anything to do with the media, since over-simplification and lack of attention to detail, both anathema to many scientists, are the ingredients of so many stories. Yes, the fault often lies with the sub-editor; one UFO file I've studied recently contains a classic example, an astronomy story with nothing to do with UFOs given a totally misleading headline, written because the sub read the first paragraph, saw the words 'unknown' and 'quickly moving' and responded accordingly.

The situation would be improved greatly by the appointment of more properly trained science correspondents, but the economies of running a newspaper are probably against this. In the interim, a partial solution lies in journalists acknowledging that the reporting of science-related news, be it hardcore fringe stuff like UFOs, deserved the same care, research, corroboration and scepticism as news drawn from any other field.

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Reproduction of a letter received by ACOS:

While riding a bicycle down a footpath at about 10.00pm., on a moonlit night, in March 1974, I observed a cigar shaped object silently move across the sky. This object appeared a dull metallic and was visible for a matter of seconds before accelerating rapidly and vanishing out of sight. On arriving home I informed my wife and jokingly decided to pop outside and look for another sighting. To my amazement I DID witness an identical event. However, this 2nd opportunity was preceded by events which completely explained both sightings. On my 2nd viewing I heard nocturnal duck-calls in the distance. In a short time these calls became louder & I actually saw the outline of a large bird silhouetted against a sheet of high veil-like cloud which glowed in the moonlight. I noticed that the bird zig-zagged in a regular pattern & was about 100 feet above ground level. As the bird left the glowing cloud and moved into the darker night sky, it disappeared, but, then, at a point where one would expect to find the bird still on course, I re-witnessed my earlier UFO sighting. The explanation being that the oily feathers of the bird reflected the moonlight while the relative angles were lined up correctly, and when the zig-zag came the glow appeared to move rapidly until a critical cut-off angle was reached.

REPORT No.2

One warm summer night many years ago I was flying returning boomerangs with a friend at about 10.30pm. The park where we flew them is elevated above the road and we were throwing our flare-tipped boomerangs out over the telegraph poles. The flares consisted of lighted wicks placed through holes near the wing tips of the boomerangs. In flight, the high wing tip velocity makes the wicks glow brightly - leaving a trail of ash behind. During one flight, a light coloured car (a Jaguar I recall) screeched to a halt, the driver lept out and stood watching in amazement as the glowing circle of sparks turned above his head and then float back and land gracefully in the darkness. Whereupon the car driver rejoined his vehicle and sped off - I have no idea what his real reaction was.

As you can see, both stories could have easily become genuine UFO sightings had the unexpected evidence not been available.

Mr. Ralph S. (Victoria)

AUSTRALIAN UFO REPORTS.

January 28, 1976, Adventure Bay, Claremont Tasmania

(TUFOIC)

5 witnesses reported sighting at 0330, approximately the size of 10th the size of the moon, nocturnal light, travelling south past the moon, then back north, in view for 10 minutes until they had to go inside. The object was also seen from Claremont by their uncle who is a Police Officer.

(T064)

February 12th, 1976 Magra, Tasmania

(TUFOIC)

Two men were working on a power line at 0510. It was quite dark, when one witness noticed a UFO with powerful red and green-blue lights flying into the Magra area. It hovered at about hill-top height over the Methodist church. He said it was definately saucer shaped and was about 40 feet in diameter. He watched it fly away, and then it returned and by this time he had been joined by his friend, who confirmed the sighting. The UFO was stationary for about eight minutes before it flew off, this time towards Tarraleah. The lights on the UFO were intense and pulsated. They were so bright you could see them reflecting off the UFOs shiny metallic surface, the witness stated. He further said that the object's speed was incredible. "From when it started moving off to when it disappeared as a pinpoint of light in the distance, it took only two seconds.

(T065)

February 17th, 1976 Tarraleah to Berridale, Tasmania

(TUFOIC)

Two truck-drivers, who were taking a truck load of abalone from Strahan to Dover, were paced by a UFO. One of the drivers is a maintenance engineer with the Victorian Canning Co. He was driving when he first saw the UFO. He stated. "I was coming down Nive Hill and it looked to be over Black Bobs." The truck, a low geared International, was buzzed during the three hours it took to get from Wayatinah to Berriedale. The men described the UFO as a brilliant yellow-white light in the shape of a dome, and underneath it they could make out what appeared to be the shape of a body. "It looked something like a sausage bent down at each end," one of them said. The UFO kept pace with the truck, and stayed slightly in front and to the left. It appeared to be about 50 feet in diameter. As they stopped the truck, the UFO shifted from its escort position, and flew over the river Derwent, and hovered on the opposite side. As soon as the truck was started up again, back it came. The men tried to use the wireless in the truck, but were unable to pick up any radio station. All they got was a "lot of static".

The UFO was about 600 yards from the truck for most of the trip. They kept it in sight until they reached Berriedale when it started to climb, and eventually disappeared. After they passed through New Norfolk another light appeared some distance away from the UFO, and this too kept pace until they reached Berriedale. Soon after the UFO flew off, the radio started working normally. The witnesses were reluctant at first to report the sighting, but did so, after the insistence of the company manager.

(T066)

March 11th, 1976

Ellendale, Tasmania

(TUFOIC)

At 0045, a man was driving home, when he spotted a orange light in the gully to the west of the main road. He stopped the car to watch and then noticed that it was changing colour from red to orange, red to orange etc. He watched it for a few minutes and then noticed it was very slowly moving up. It appeared to be getting bigger as it moved up. When he first saw the light, it was about the size of a match head. When he finally drove off, it was the size of a one-cent coin, but still below the horizon. He stated:

"I went home after 15 minutes because frankly, it was a little bit eerie."

(TO67)

March 30th, 1976

North Hobart, Tasmania

(TUFOIC)

While walking along the street with his wife, a man noticed a dull red light in the sky. The time was 2220. The red light went out, and was replaced by a brilliant white light. The object stayed in one position for several minutes. His interest intensified when he noticed it move slowly in north east direction. The object seemed to be pulsating. Then it moved rapidly, and disappeared.

(TO68)

These seem to be the only reports so far this year, all coming from Tasmania, apart from the Maydena flap, which is mentioned earlier in this Bulletin in an article by Bill Chalker.

Once again, we remind you to forward any UFO reports as soon as possible to us after the Investigations are completed, so that we can distribute the information sooner, as well as getting the reports to the Center.

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